

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, GREENHOUSES
(Building Nos. 20A-H)
2675-2689 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-AY
HABS DC-349-AY

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, GREENHOUSES (BUILDING 20A–H)

HABS NO. DC-349-AY

Location: 2675–2689 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE, Washington, D.C., on the West Campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital

Present Owner: General Services Administration, United States Government

Present Use: Vacant (rehabilitation of St. Elizabeths West Campus in progress)

Significance: The Greenhouses are significant for their association with the overall function of the St. Elizabeths Campus and are an important historic element of the St. Elizabeth campus. The greenhouse complex represents the only agricultural buildings remaining on a campus that was at one point largely self-sustaining, including providing a portion of its food production through its greenhouse, farms, and orchards, as well as its own power generation and waste disposal.

Greenhouses were an integral part of life at St Elizabeths in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Plantings in the greenhouses increased agricultural yield and supplied cut flowers that contributed to the pleasant, homelike environment considered an important part of the treatment program. In describing the propagating house in 1892, Superintendent Godding noted that, “All bedding plants used in decorating the extensive grounds are brought forward during the winter in this house. They add an element of beauty to the summer landscape, enter into moral treatment of the insane, and so become a medicine to the mind.”¹ Moreover, patients were employed in the greenhouses as a therapeutic work activity and an antidote to idleness.

The architectural character of the greenhouses is unique on the St. Elizabeths west campus. Based on research conducted for this project, it appears that the Lower Carnation House and the Rose House are rare surviving examples of nineteenth-century greenhouses, and are therefore architecturally significant locally as well as contributing to the historic character of the St. Elizabeths campus. The Propagation House, Palm House, and North Greenhouse, while of somewhat later construction, are similar to the original greenhouses and contribute to the cultural and architectural character of the complex. The South Greenhouse, West Greenhouse, and Greenhouse Office are of later construction and lesser significance; however, they represent the continued evolution of the greenhouse complex as an important component of treatment and activity on the west campus.

Historians: Mike Ford, Kenneth Itle, Tim Penich, and Deborah Slaton, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

¹ Quoted in St. Elizabeths Historic Resources Management Plan.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: South Greenhouse (Building 20A): After 1968, before 1985²; West Greenhouse (Building 20B): After 1968, before 1985³; Rose House (Building 20C): 1898–1903⁴; Propagation House (Building 20D): 1925⁵; North Greenhouse (Building 20E): After 1945, before 1955⁶; Greenhouse Office (Building 20F): After 1955, before 1964⁷; Lower Carnation House (Building 20G): 1892–1903⁸; Palm House (Building 20H): 1914.⁹
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: St. Elizabeths Hospital (then the Government Hospital for the Insane) was placed under the control of the Department of the Interior by an act of Congress on March 3, 1855. Thus when the first greenhouses were constructed in the 1890s, the hospital was under the control of the Department of the Interior and remained so until 1940, when St. Elizabeths was transferred to the Federal Security Agency. The Federal Security Agency was a new government agency that oversaw federal activities in the fields of health, education, and social insurance. In 1953, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created. At that time several of the functions of the Federal Security Agency, including control of St. Elizabeths Hospital, were transferred to the new department.¹⁰ In 1968, St. Elizabeths was transferred to the National Institute of Mental Health, an agency within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Institute wanted to demonstrate how a large mental hospital could be converted into a smaller, more modern facility for training, service, and research.¹¹ In 1979, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare became the Department of Health and Human Services with the creation of the Department of Education. The Department of Health and Human Services retained control of the hospital until 2004 when the west campus of St. Elizabeths was transferred to the General Services Administration.

The Greenhouses were consistently used as greenhouses throughout their history, and have been vacant since the west campus was taken out of service.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known

² Based on comparison of 1968 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0P002) and 1985 map of the campus.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 1959–1960 *Annual Reports of Subordinate Units*. The report refers to the structure as being 50 percent complete.

⁵ Letter from C.B. Snyder to Sanger, July 8, 1925; 1925 *Annual Report*.

⁶ Based on comparison of 1945 Site Plan and 1955 Aerial Photograph of the West Campus. It is unknown the exact year the greenhouse was built.

⁷ Based on comparison of 1955 aerial photograph and 1964 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0P013).

⁸ 1892 *Annual Report*, 1898 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P005). A request for a new Greenhouse was made in the *Annual Report* and by 1898 the structure (east wing of Lower Carnation House) is present in archival photographs. construction date of the west wing is based on comparison of archival photographs from 1897 (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P008) and 1903 (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P006).

⁹ 1914 *Annual Report*.

¹⁰ *Federal Register*, accessed at <http://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/saint-elizabeth-s-hospital>, January 5, 2012.

¹¹ 1970 *Annual Report*.

5. Original plans and construction:

The Lower Carnation House (Building 20G) was the first of the existing greenhouses built on the site. The structure had a U-shaped plan consisting of two parallel greenhouses linked by a wood-framed structure used as a tool house. Construction of the east wing of the Lower Carnation House began between 1892 and 1897.¹² Also between 1892 and 1897, a separate greenhouse (no longer extant) was constructed at the current location of the Palm House.¹³

Between 1898 and 1903, the Rose House (Building 20C) was constructed. The metal-framed structure with brick foundation was positioned to the west and perpendicular to the Lower Carnation House.

In 1914, the Palm House (Building 20H) was built as a metal-framed structure with concrete foundation on the site of a previously constructed greenhouse.¹⁴ The stone foundation of the previous greenhouse remained and served as a half wall that surrounded the new structure.

By 1925, the concrete Propagation House (Building 20D) was constructed north of the Rose House.¹⁵ The North Greenhouse (Building 20E) was erected north of the Propagation House between the years 1945 and 1955.¹⁶ The Greenhouse Office (Building 20F) was built along the north wall of the property between the years of 1955 and 1964.¹⁷

The last greenhouses to be erected on site—the South Greenhouse and the West Greenhouse (Buildings 20A and 20B)—were constructed at the south end of the Greenhouse cluster and were built between 1968 and 1985. Both structures had the form of a Quonset hut and were clad with corrugated plastic.¹⁸

6. Alterations and additions: By 1903, a west wing and a head house were added to the Lower Carnation House. The west wing of the Lower Carnation House was constructed as a brick and iron structure. A head house was constructed as a wood-framed structure connecting the east and west wings of the Lower Carnation House.¹⁹ In 1903, the heating apparatus was rearranged, and a new masonry chimney was erected at the head house of the Lower Carnation House.²⁰

In 1921–1922, the two greenhouses comprising the Lower Carnation House were rebuilt using concrete to replace the existing wood.²¹

¹²1892 *Annual Report*, 1898 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P005). A request for a new Greenhouse was made in the *Annual Report* and by 1898 the structure is present in archival photographs.

¹³Greenhouse structure is present in 1898 archival photograph.

¹⁴1914 *Annual Report*.

¹⁵Letter from C.B. Snyder to Sanger, 8 July 1925; 1925 *Annual Report*.

¹⁶Based on comparison of 1945 Site Plan and 1955 aerial photograph of the West Campus. It is unknown the exact year the greenhouse was built.

¹⁷Based on comparison of 1955 aerial photograph and 1964 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0P013).

¹⁸Based on comparison of 1968 archival photograph (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0P002) and 1985 map of the campus.

¹⁹Based on comparison of archival photographs from 1897 (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P008) and 1903 (GSA archive database no. DC1449SE0-P006).

²⁰1903 *Annual Report*. It is believed the smokestack was associated with the Head House (Building 20G).

²¹1922 *Annual Report*; 1923 *Annual Report*.

In 1961, the original Rose House was dismantled and a new structure was built on the original foundation.²² In 1972, concrete beds were replaced in the Palm House.²³ Similar concrete beds were replaced in the Lower Carnation House in 1974.²⁴

B. Historical context²⁵

In 1852, St. Elizabeths Hospital was established in large part through the efforts of Dorothea Lynde Dix, who led a national crusade for the ethical and humane treatment of the mentally ill. Under the direction of Superintendent Charles Nichols (1852–1877), the hospital endeavored to become a curative treatment center for the mentally ill of Washington, D.C., and the United States Army and Navy. Patients were grouped into wards by their perceived mental condition and emphasis was placed on creating a peaceful, healthy, and serene family environment in which to rehabilitate.

Superintendent William Godding (1877–1899) adopted the principles of his predecessor. Through the moral treatment of patients, it was believed that mental illness could be cured. Godding encouraged the construction of small free-standing cottage buildings to promote a healthy environment and facilitate the orderly segregation of growing patient groups. During Godding's tenure, seventeen free-standing ward buildings were constructed on the St. Elizabeths campus. With the rapid increase in patient population came the need for additional support structures to develop infrastructure and improve conditions. Construction of the Boiler House/Ice Plant (Building 52), Tool House (Building 53), Engine House/Fire House (Building 41), and the General Kitchen (Building 45), as well as the expansion of the Laundry Building (also known as the Construction Shops, Building 49), were infrastructure projects aimed at developing St. Elizabeths Hospital as a self-sufficient campus. Improvements were made to the campus through the construction of the Detached Dining Hall (Building 33), The Rest/Circulating Library (Building 40), and Greenhouses, which were collectively built to augment the limited space available in the cottage plan buildings, initiate scientific research, and facilitate patient rehabilitation.

Between 1892 and 1961, a series of greenhouses—collectively referred to as the Greenhouse—were constructed at the northeast corner of the St. Elizabeths west campus, just north of Gatehouse No. 1 (Building 21). Gardening was considered a relaxing type of work therapy that would provide a source of activity and responsibility for patients, thus facilitating rehabilitation. Furthermore, the fruits of this patient labor provided much of the hospital's food supply. Every year, large quantities of produce were harvested from the greenhouses, orchards, and surrounding farmlands maintained by the patients and staff of St. Elizabeths.

Although not documented by research completed for this study, it is possible that the original greenhouses constructed at St. Elizabeths could have been manufactured by Lord and Burnham. Beginning in 1872 and continuing until the 1980s, the Lord and Burnham Company was one of the major manufacturers of greenhouses in the United States. Among the major facilities for which Lord and Burnham manufactured greenhouses were the New York Botanical Gardens in New York City; the United States Botanical Gardens in Washington, D.C.; and the Buffalo and Erie County Botanical Gardens in Buffalo, New York. By the 1920s Lord and Burnham had several greenhouse

²² 1959–1960 *Annual Reports of Subordinate Units*. The report refers to the structure as being 50 percent complete.

²³ 1972 construction documents.

²⁴ 1974 construction documents

²⁵ A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Culture and Recreation Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

manufacturing factories located on the east coast and in the Midwest. Further research is required to confirm whether this is the case.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. **Architectural character:** The Greenhouses complex consists of eight distinct buildings united by their function, although the buildings were built in different eras and have different architectural characters. The greenhouse complex includes solid wall structures and frame greenhouses. The older frame greenhouses consist of masonry and wood sash structures, while later structures consist of an arched metal frame with corrugated plastic. The buildings are loosely organized into groups. The Lower Carnation House and the Palm House are at the center of the greenhouses group and aligned to the axis established by the east perimeter wall. The Lower Carnation House is composed of three discrete structures: a rectangular wood-sided building at the north end, connected to a pair of wood-framed greenhouses extending to the south. The Palm House is a gable roofed rectangular structure. A second cluster of four structures is situated to the west, aligned to the axis of these first two buildings. The West Greenhouse is an aluminum-framed barrel-vaulted structure. The Rose House is a series of three parallel gable structures. The Propagation House is a narrow, asymmetrically shaped structure. The North Greenhouse is a gable structure. Two other buildings complete the greenhouse group. The Greenhouse Office, a gable-roofed structure with a shed roof extension, is aligned with the north perimeter masonry wall of the campus, to the north of the Lower Carnation House and the Palm House. The South Greenhouse, a barrel-vaulted structure, is set at an angle to the other buildings of the complex, to the south.

Character-defining features include the layout of the greenhouse complex and its relationship to the campus perimeter wall; the configuration of the long, rectangular, gable-roofed and barrel-vaulted structures; the expanses of operable wood-framed sash on the older structures; the walls and roofs consisting entirely of glazing on several of the structures; and the raised planting beds, low site walls, and other functional elements of this agricultural building group.

2. **Condition of fabric:** At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, the buildings of the greenhouse complex were in fair to poor condition. The enclosed buildings (the Greenhouse Office and a portion of the Lower Carnation House) were in fair condition, exhibiting signs of deterioration due to water intrusion and deferred maintenance. The wood-framed greenhouse structures (the Rose House, Propagation House, the North Greenhouse, the Palm House, and portions of the Lower Carnation House) were in fair to poor condition. The concrete walls exhibited cracking and spalling. Wood frames were severely deteriorated with widespread loss of coatings; in some cases the frames were missing elements. Glazing was largely broken or missing, and the structures had been exposed to weather. The barrel vaulted metal-framed greenhouse structures were in fair condition, mostly suffering from the deterioration and loss of the roofing materials. Many of the buildings had spalled or cracked concrete and/or cracked and deteriorated masonry.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: South Greenhouse: 22'-0" by 32'-0"; West Greenhouse: 31'-0" by 97'-0"; Rose House: 52'-0" by 82'-0"; Propagation House: 11'-0" by 80'-0"; North Greenhouse: 37'-0" by 105'-0"; Greenhouse Office: 17'-0" by 40'-0"; Lower Carnation House: 41'-0" by 125'-0" overall; Palm House: 24'-0" by 107'-0".
2. Foundations: The greenhouses typically have cast-in-place concrete foundations. The Greenhouse Office has a brick masonry foundation.
3. Walls: The walls and roof in the South Greenhouse are formed by arched aluminum bars that are set into a concrete block base, and covered in corrugated plastic sheeting.

The West Greenhouse walls and roof are composed of corrugated plastic, which is missing in some locations.

The exterior walls of the Rose House consist of a low brick base with a concrete cap, above which the walls are entirely composed of wood sash.

The walls of the Propagation House are 8-inch-thick, full height concrete on all four elevations, with the south wall being approximately twice the height of the north wall. The concrete walls are board-formed with irregular cold joints, with areas where the paste is severely eroded, exposing the aggregate.

The exterior walls at the North Greenhouse consist of 8-inch-thick concrete masonry unit walls at the base, which are surmounted by a brick coping. Above the base, the walls are entirely filled with wood sash operated from the interior by a rotating pipe armature.

The Greenhouse Office walls are constructed of concrete masonry units.

The Lower Carnation House is composed of three parts. The walls of the wood-framed structure to the north are clad with horizontal wood lap siding. The walls of the two greenhouse wings consist of a low concrete base and widely spaced concrete piers, with wood sash infill.

The walls of the Palm House consist of a 6-inch-thick concrete base surmounted by two rows of wood sash between concrete piers.

4. Structural system, framing: The South Greenhouse is a barrel structure, with aluminum framing supported on concrete masonry walls around the base. The West Greenhouse is an aluminum-framed barrel structure. The Rose House is a steel structure with pipe columns that support steel angles, which in turn support the wood-framed glass panels. The foundation includes 9-inch-thick brick masonry walls around the perimeter and cast-in-place concrete caps and a concrete floor. The Propagation House is a steel structure with 8-inch-thick concrete walls. This building has a brick masonry stack. The North Greenhouse is a steel structure with 8-inch-thick concrete masonry walls around the base. The Greenhouse Office is concrete masonry structure with 8-inch-thick walls and a wood-framed sloped roof. The Lower Carnation House is a wood-framed structure with a low-sloped gambrel roof. This structure has a brick masonry stack. In addition, two greenhouse extensions extend to the south. The greenhouse extensions have concrete walls at the base that support steel structures. The Palm House is a steel structure with a gable roof. The

wall structure sits on 6-inch-thick concrete walls at the base. A stone masonry fence located at the north end provides a gated enclosure.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: None present.
6. Chimneys: The Propagation House has a brick masonry stack. The Lower Carnation House has a brick masonry stack.
7. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: A single door is present on the South Greenhouse, on the north elevation of the building. The metal-framed storm door is missing two of its original three glass panels.

A pair of two sliding doors composed of a metal frame with chain-link infill is present on the east elevation of the West Greenhouse. The doors and associated frame are outboard of the corrugated plastic facade.

No doors are present on the Rose House, as they have been removed. Wood-framed openings remain.

No doors are present on the Propagation House, as they have been removed. A single wood-frame doorway remains on the south elevation of the structure.

No doors are present on the North Greenhouse, as they have been removed. A wood-frame doorway remains on both the east and west elevations of the building.

A metal flush-panel door with a metal frame is present on the northwest elevation of the Greenhouse Office. Two door openings on the southwest elevation of the building have been covered with painted plywood.

Two doorways are present on the north elevation of the Lower Carnation House. Both doorways, which are surrounded by wood trim, have been covered with painted plywood. A four-panel wood door with glass infill at the top two panels is present on the south elevation of the east greenhouse wing, while the door on the south elevation of the west greenhouse wing has been removed.

A pair of paneled wood doors is present on both the north and south elevations of the Palm House. The doors each include two glass infill panels, though none of the glass remains.

- b. Windows and shutters: The South and West Greenhouses were constructed with corrugated plastic walls; no windows were present historically or currently on these buildings.

Above the low brick walls of the Rose House, the walls are entirely composed of wood sash. The sash do not appear to be operable. All glazing is missing and the structure is partially covered in tarpaulins.

There are no windows present on the Propagation House.

Above the base of the North Greenhouse, the walls are entirely filled with wood sash operated from the interior by a rotating pipe armature, similar to the operating systems in the other greenhouses. Very little glazing remains.

Three of the window openings on the southwest elevation of the Greenhouse Office have been covered with plywood. The fourth opening was constructed of eighteen square glass blocks laid within the concrete masonry units of the south elevation.

The three window openings on the north elevation of the Lower Carnation House have been covered with plywood. Wood trim is present at each of the windows. At the greenhouse wings, wood sash awning units are located between concrete piers and are operated by an interior rotating pipe armature. The original sash at the roof have been replaced with corrugated plastic sheeting.

Above the concrete base of the Palm House, two rows of wood sash are present between concrete piers. Only the upper sash is operable, employing the same system as in the Lower Carnation House. Some glazing remains in the wall sash.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The roof of the South Greenhouse is formed by arched aluminum bars that are set into a concrete block base and covered in corrugated plastic sheeting. The roof is covered with tarpaulins.

The West Greenhouse has corrugated plastic roofing that is missing in some locations, and the tarpaulins covering the roof are almost entirely missing.

The roof of the Rose House is framed of light wood members supported by steel pipe frames that run down the center of each gable and in the valleys between. All glazing is missing and the structure is partially covered in tarpaulins.

The Propagation House roof is constructed of light wood framing supported by a central steel pipe frame.

The gabled roof of the North Greenhouse is constructed of light wood framing supported by a steel pipe framing system. Very little glazing remains in the walls or roof. The roof is partially covered in corrugated plastic and canvas tarpaulins, but is otherwise exposed to the weather.

The Greenhouse Office roof is edged with a wood barge board, partially missing at the west end, and half-round gutters at the eaves. The roof is covered with cement asbestos shingles.

At the Lower Carnation House, the single-story wood-framed structure has a low-slope gambrel roof covered in corrugated metal roofing on the steeper outer sections. Each of the greenhouse wings has a simple gable roof constructed of widely spaced wood rafters. The original sash have been replaced by corrugated plastic sheeting, currently covered with tarpaulins. The tarpaulins on the west wing are deteriorated and the structure is exposed to the weather.

The gable roof at the Palm House is a steel structure with a gable roof with little glazing remaining.

- b. Cornice, eaves: None present.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None present.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Each greenhouse is rectangular in plan and contains one large interior space, with the exception of the Propagation House, Greenhouse Office, and Lower Carnation House.

The Propagation House is divided into three spaces: a small central potting room flanked by two greenhouse spaces (the propagation rooms).

The Lower Carnation House consists of the wood-framed structure at the north end of the building and the two greenhouse wings. The wood structure consists of a potting room at the east side of the building, and an equipment room and two small storage rooms at the west side of the building. The storage rooms, as well as four small closets, are accessed from the equipment room. Access to the east greenhouse wing is through the potting room, and access to the west greenhouse wing is through the equipment room.

The Greenhouse Office consists of a central bathroom flanked by two storage rooms, one or both of which likely served as offices at some time. The three primary rooms can be directly accessed from the exterior; however, the rooms are not connected on the interior. The north storage room contains a closet and a half-bathroom.

2. Stairways: None present.
3. Flooring: Floors throughout the Greenhouse complex are typically concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Interior finishes are typically exposed interior surfaces of exterior wall materials. See Description of Exterior, above.
5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are typically no interior doors present in the Greenhouse structures with the exception of the Propagation House, which has two-panel wood doors with four glass infill panels on the top half of the doors, and the Lower Carnation House, which has two doorways leading from the greenhouse wings to the north portion of the building. These doorways are covered with plywood.
 - b. Windows: See Description of Exterior, above.
6. Decorative features and trim: None present.
7. Hardware: Remaining hardware was not documented as part of the building survey.

8. Mechanical Equipment

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Remaining features of these systems were not documented as part of the building survey.
- b. Lighting: Remaining lighting features were not documented as part of the building survey.
- c. Plumbing: Remaining plumbing features were not documented as part of the building survey.

D. Site

1. Historic landscape design: Documentation of the landscape of the west campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital can be found in Historic American Landscape Survey documentation submittal DC-11.

The greenhouse complex is located at the northwest corner of the campus, immediately adjacent to the masonry wall that defines the perimeter of St. Elizabeths West Campus along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE. The nearest adjacent structures are Gatehouse No. 1 to the south and Burroughs Cottage (Building 18) to the west.

2. Outbuildings: A detached shed is located at the east end of the North Greenhouse. The shed is a windowless square building with painted concrete masonry walls and a flat roof with a copper perimeter fascia.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: None available.
- B. Early Views: Copies of selected early and historical views of the greenhouses are included in the attached Supplemental Material. The original photographs and other archival photographic documentation are in the collection of the General Services Administration, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, or the St. Elizabeths Hospital Health Sciences Library archives on the St. Elizabeths East Campus.
- C. Interviews: No oral history interviews were performed for this documentation project.
- D. Selected Sources:

Building Preservation Plan: Greenhouses (Buildings 20 A–H), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington, D.C. Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration, March 12, 2010.

Centennial Papers: St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1855–1955. Winfred Overholser, ed. Washington, D.C.: Centennial Commission, St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1956.

Condition & Reuse Assessment: St. Elizabeths West Campus (draft). Oehrlein & Associates Architects. Prepared for the General Services Administration, January 4, 2006.

Correspondence and Promotional Literature Relating Primarily to the Selection of Hospital Sites by the Federal Board of Hospitalization. 1928–1943. Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

Correspondence and Other Records Relating to Administrative Matters, 1909–1929. Records of the Office of the Superintendent, (1855–1967). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

D'Amore, Arcangelo R. T., ed. *William Alanson White: The Washington Years.* Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976.

The DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeths: Final Master Plan. Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates. Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration. November 10, 2008.

General Correspondence and Other Records of the Federal Board of St. Elizabeths Hospital. Records of the Office of the Superintendent, (1855–1967), Record Group 418.

Historic Preservation Report: St. Elizabeths West Campus, John Milner Architects. Prepared for the General Services Administration. December 7, 2005.

Letters Sent, "Executive Series" 1857–1906. Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418.

Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.: Geography & Maps Reading Room. Collection contains various topographical maps for the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeths campus from 1855–1985.

Maps and Plans of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths Hospital), 05/27/1839–12/14/1938. Department of the Interior, St. Elizabeths Hospital (1916–06/30/1940). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820–1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

National Archives and Record Administration. Textual Documents Division. Washington, D.C. Record Group 418, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital. Entry 20, Records of the Superintendent, Annual Report of the Subordinate Units, 1919–1966.

National Archives and Record Administration. Textual Documents Division. Washington, D.C. Record Group 42, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Cartographic and Architectural Drawings Division, College Park, Maryland. Record Group 418, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Cartographic and Architectural Drawings Division, College Park, Maryland. Record Group 48, Records of the Secretary of the Interior.

Photographic Prints of Buildings, Grounds, and People, 1870–1920. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, St. Elizabeth Hospital (04/11/1953–08/09/1967). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820–1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

Photographs of Structures at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., 1968. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Office of the Superintendent (04/01/1968–07/01/1973). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820–1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

St. Elizabeths Hospital Historic Resources Management Plan. Devroux & Purnell Architects-Planners, PC, with Betty Bird, Historian, and Rhodeside & Harwell Inc., Landscape Architects. Prepared for the D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development and the Office of the Assistant City Administrator for Economic Development, Washington, D.C., September 1993.

St. Elizabeths West Campus: Cultural Landscape Report. Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners, and Robinson & Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration. April 2009.

St. Elizabeths West Campus Preservation, Design, & Development Guidelines. Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates, Inc., Architectural and Historical Research. Prepared for the General Services Administration. November 10, 2008.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Extensive research on the history of the Greenhouses has been performed for this and other studies, as documented in the publications and other sources listed above.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. *Building Preservation Plan: Greenhouses (Buildings 20 A–H)*
2. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P001.
3. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P002.
4. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P003.
5. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P005.
6. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P007.
7. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P008.
8. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P011.
9. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P012.
10. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P010
11. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P004.
12. GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P013.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

This historical narrative was prepared by WJE in conjunction with Mills + Schnoering Architects, LLC, who prepared the measured drawings, and Leslie Schwartz Photography, who prepared the photographic documentation. The HABS documentation was completed for the General Services Administration.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

GREENHOUSES (Buildings 20A–H)
St. Elizabeths West Campus
2675–2689 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-AY

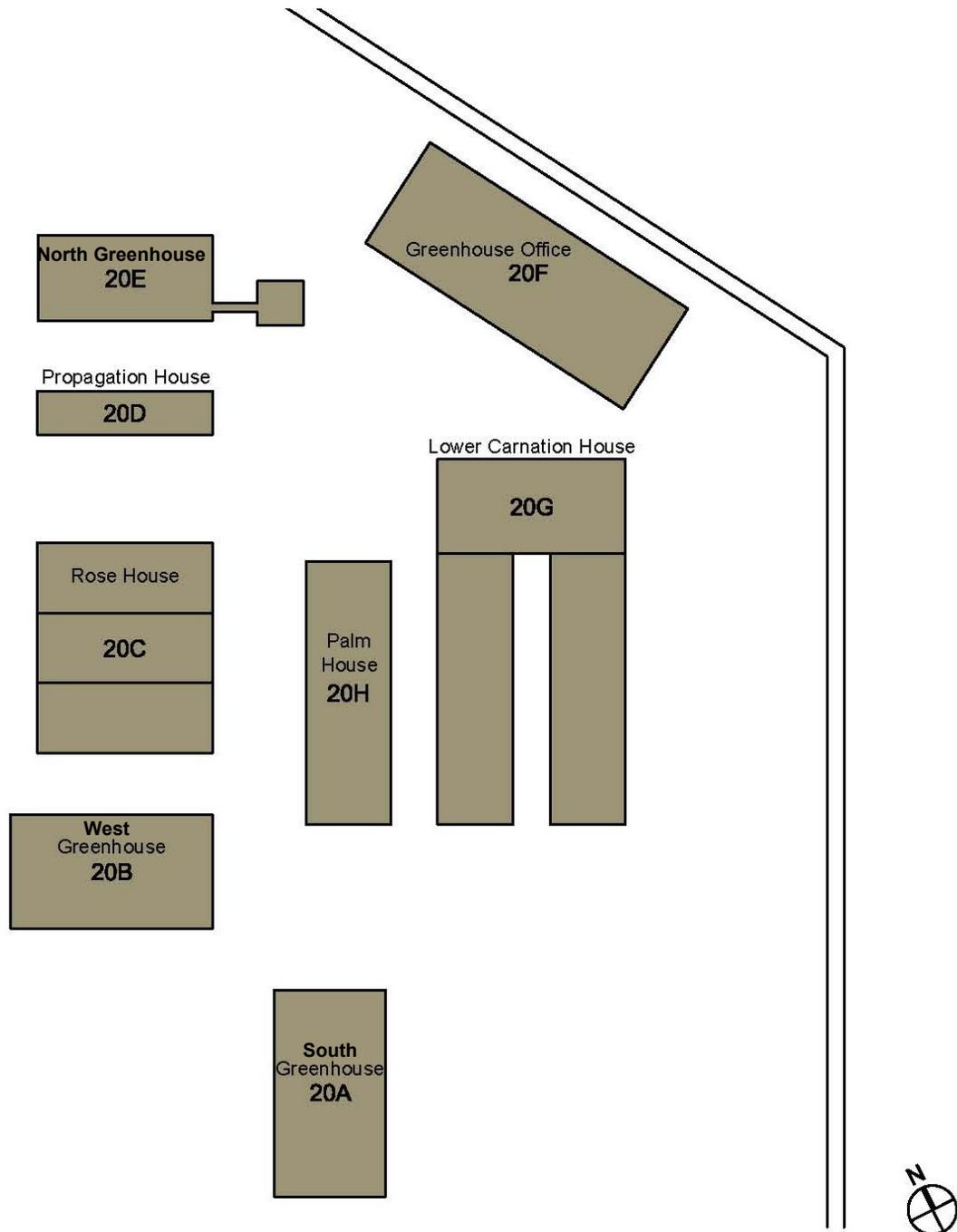


Figure 1. Source: Building Preservation Plan: Greenhouses (Buildings 20 A–H)



Figure 2. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P001.



Figure 3. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P002.



Figure 4. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P003.



Figure 5. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P005.



Figure 6. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P007.



Figure 7. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P008.



Figure 8. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P011.



Figure 9. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P012.

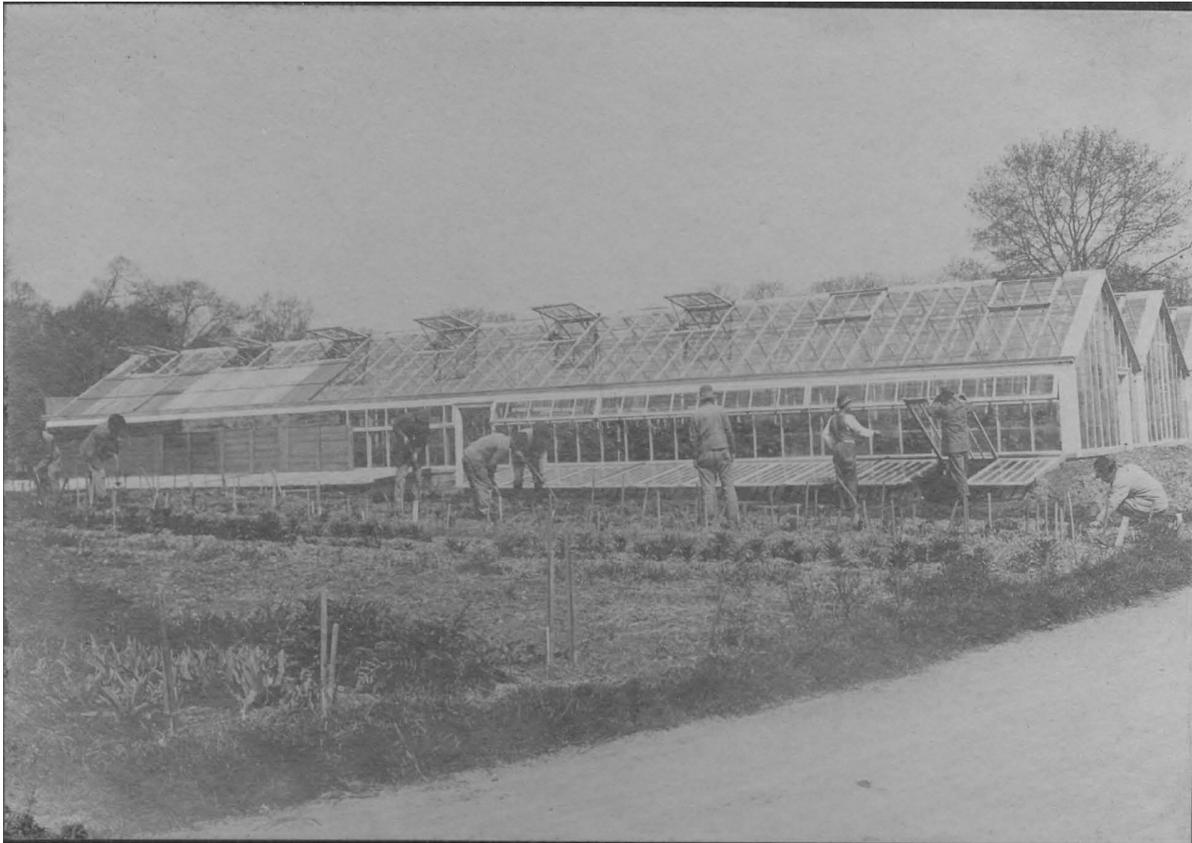


Figure 10. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P010.



Figure 11. View from the south, 1903. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P004.



Figure 12. View from the north, 1964. Source: GSA archives, image DC1449SE0P013.